

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Polk County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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INTRODUCTION



N.P. Monson House (1885), rural Polk County, Nebraska (PK00-025).

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 50,000 recorded properties. The 1991/92 NEHBS completed the preliminary fieldwork in all Nebraska counties.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

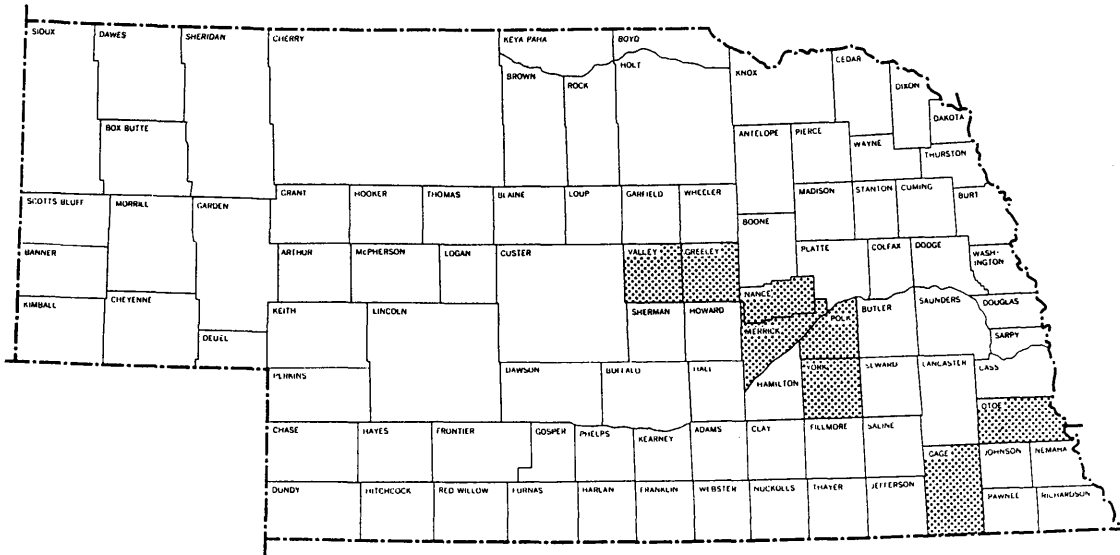
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight central and southeast Nebraska counties: Valley, Greeley, Nance, Merrick, Polk, York, Gage and Otoe. Initiated in September, 1991, the survey was completed in the summer of 1992. The Loess Hills, Central Plains, and Southeast NEHBS project completed the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southeast and central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Polk County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 146 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

Historic Integrity

To qualify for NEHBS recordation, a property must retain its historic integrity. Integrity is the unimpaired ability of a property to convey its significance. Evaluating integrity is sometimes subjective, but is always grounded in the understanding of a buildings physical features and how they relate to its significance. For reconnaissance-level surveys, this generally means that a building must retain its original appearance

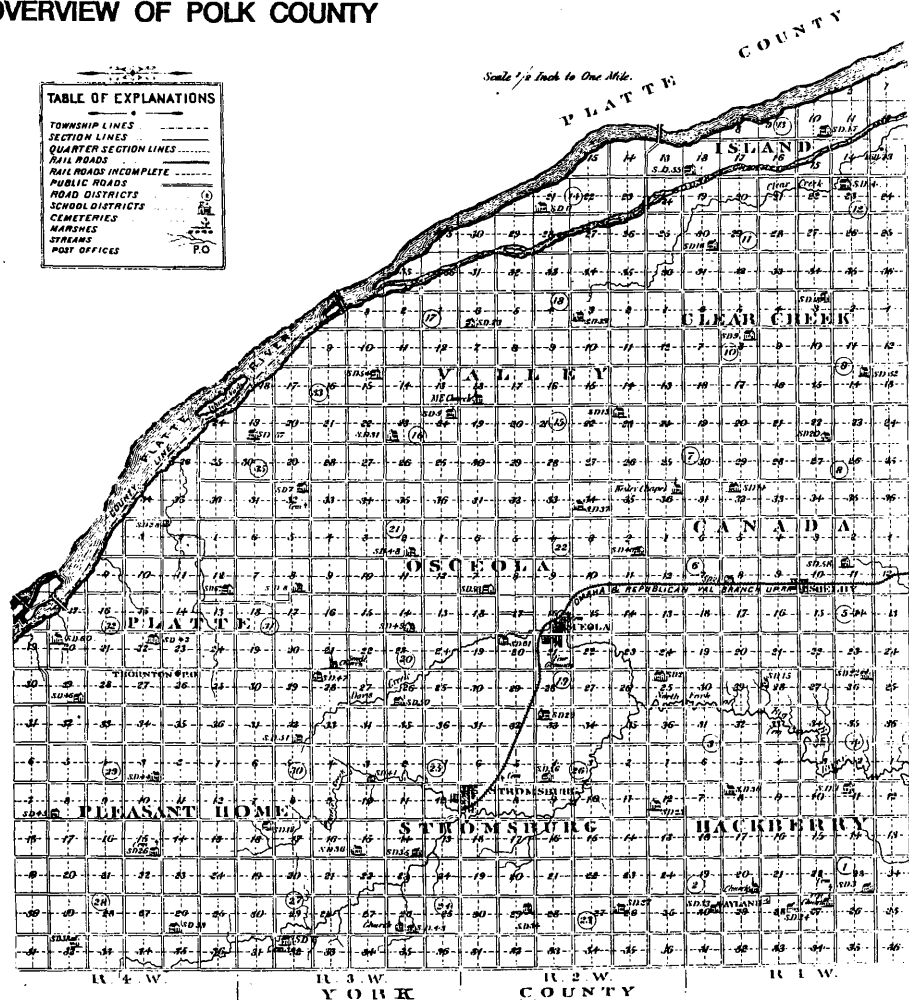
from the period of significance. Historic properties either retain their integrity or they do not. To evaluate the integrity of historic buildings, the National Register has defined seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These aspects were considered by the survey team in evaluating Polk County properties for NEHBS recordation. A total of 516 properties in Polk County retained sufficient integrity for preliminary survey. The following table outlines the numerical results of the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO.

Numerical Summary of the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey

POLK COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
PK00: Rural	201 (12)	679 (31)	11 (2)	96 (7)	0
PK01: Osceola	67 (22)	83 (20)	1 (0)	1 (3)	0
PK02: Polk	44 (0)	55 (0)	1 (0)	4 (0)	0
PK03: Shelby	40 (3)	67 (3)	2 (0)	5 (0)	0
PK04: Stromsburg	162 (12)	189 (15)	0	0	0
PK05: Swedehome	2 (5)	2 (5)	0 (1)	0 (3)	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1991-1992:	516 (54)	1,075 (74)	15 (3)	106 (13)	0
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	570	1,149	18	119	0

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 305 square miles (195,200 acres)

Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties



Polk County is located in the east central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a square measuring twenty-four miles on a side, with the northwest corner cut off by the Platte River. The result is a southern and eastern edge that each measure twenty-four miles, a western edge that measures ten miles, and an irregular northern boundary formed by the river. The land area totals 437 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land that drops off toward the river, with elevations rising from around 1500 feet in the north to 1700 feet in the south.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, plains, and bluffs and escarpments. Valley land is flat land located primarily along the Big Blue and Platte Rivers. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. Plains cover all of the land south of the Platte River bluffs. The bluffs are rugged areas with very steep and irregular

slopes that line the south side of the Platte, running entirely across the county from east to west.

There are two drainage systems in Polk County. The main channel of the Platte River, its south channel, and its tributary, Clear Creek, drain the northern part of the county. The southern section is drained by the Big Blue River and its main tributaries, Devil and Prairie Creeks.

The climate in Polk County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the east central portion of the state is 20.5 F, while the average July temperature is 76.8 F. The average annual precipitation for the east central region is 28.24 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 13 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 50 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte and Republican Rivers, most likely lived, or at least hunted, in parts of present day Polk County.

The Otoe Indians, village dwellers who lived for many years in eastern Nebraska, in 1854 ceded all of their land to the United States government with the exception of a small tract of land that would serve as a reservation in southern Gage County. Prior to 1854, however, it is likely that they, too, hunted or lived in present day Polk County.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. First, fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840s pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns were

platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants. In the 1860s, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870s were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period thousands of people—both farm and city dwellers—left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefitted from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890s, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900s. If it survived the 1890s, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920s for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy

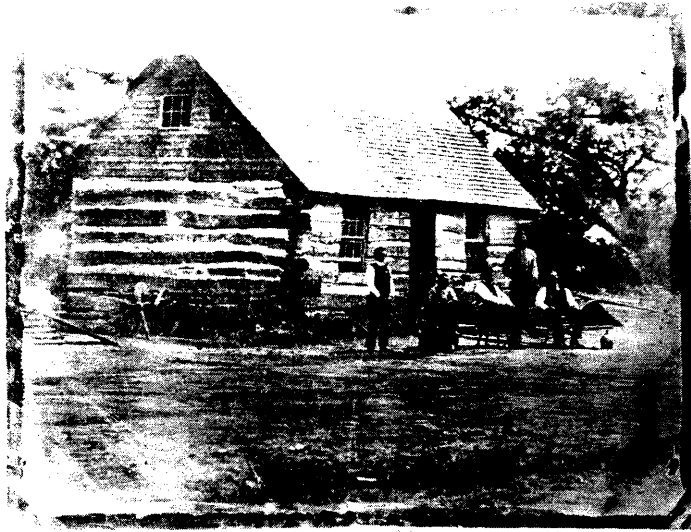
was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930s only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940s war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960s, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the 60s and 70s as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980s brought corporate farming into the fore-front and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

Polk County History

During the 1840s people from the eastern part of the United States began moving to the west coast in search of fertile land. The route used, known as the Oregon Trail, left Independence, Missouri, and followed the Little Blue River through Nebraska until it reached the Platte River near Fort Kearny. For people leaving from eastern Nebraska, a trail started in the vicinity of Nebraska City and curved north and west until it reached the Platte River just south of present day Columbus. It then followed the Platte until it joined the Oregon Trail. Because of its shape, this route was known as the Oxbow Trail and it brought the first travelers through Polk County. In the 1850s the freighting firm of Russell, Majors and Waddell began using the Oxbow Trail, in part supplying Fort Kearny and other military out posts in the west.

The boundaries of Polk County were defined in 1856 by the territorial legislature, but the first land claim was not filed with the Government Land Office until 1867. With water a crucial element for survival, the early settlers selected land along streams and near springs, with land in the southeast corner of the county taken up first.



**Fig. 2: Williams Log House, site of first county government meeting.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)**

In 1870 Polk County was officially organized and a site three miles southeast of present day Osceola was selected for the county seat (and named Osceola). The following year, however, saw changes in the county. Much of the free land was taken, so settlers began to purchase land from the railroad, the majority of which was further north and west than initial settlement. Citizens felt that their county seat should be closer to the population center, so they called for an election to move the seat. The proposition passed, and in October the new site for Osceola was selected. One month later bids were let for the construction of a courthouse.

The courthouse was completed in 1872 and two new towns were added to the county. Stromsburg and Swede Home were both established in the western part of the county and became attractions for Swedish immigrants, some of whom the Union Pacific Railroad had helped locate in the county.

Despite problems with grasshoppers and lower than average rainfall, Polk county experienced a land boom in the 1870s. Between 1871 and 1876 many precincts in the county expanded their acres in agricultural production from less than 100 to several thousand, with spring wheat and corn the most popular crops. In addition, the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad (later the Union Pacific) built across the county in 1879, platting the town of Arcade (later called Shelby) along the route. Also in the late 1870s, Nebraska Wesleyan University was incorporated in Osceola. It was moved a few years later to York, and eventually to Lincoln, but had its birth in Polk County.

The 1880s were prosperous years for Polk County, but the decade started out badly. In 1881 the frame courthouse burned, losing forever many county records. By the next year, however, the new, red brick building was completed. In 1887 the Kansas City and Omaha Railway Company (later the Burlington) completed a branch line from Fairfield to Stromsburg, giving the town two rail connections, one to the south and one to the east. The decade ended on a high note, with the county recording the largest population in its history--10,817 people.

The poor economic conditions of the 1890s slowed development, but did not halt it. Construction continued in Polk County, with such undertakings as the opera house in Osceola, and some of the new technology, such as electric lights, made a first appearance. By the early 1900s technology and construction were abundant. And a rather unusual event occurred: the founding of a new town. Polk was planned in 1906 along the new Union Pacific line from Stromsburg to Central City. Farmers were not immune to change, either. The new century saw a shift from spring to winter wheat and the first experimentation with alfalfa.

The teens brought more prosperity and two of Polk County's towns--Osceola and Polk--achieved their peak populations in 1920. The citizens of the county decided a new courthouse was in order and the following year the building was complete. Later in the decade the internal combustion engine made its presence felt. More people began driving automobiles and more farmers switched from horses to tractors. This resulted in a change of crops, with fewer oats necessary for the draft animals.

As with many counties, Polk lost population during the 1930s. Some of those who remained worked for the Civilian Conservation Corps, travelling to points as far distant as Chadron. Others found work when the United States entered World War II. The Grand Island ordinance plant employed many people from nearby communities, including those in Polk

County. Not all activity focussed on the war, however. U.S. Highway 81 was paved in 1942 and shortly after the war ended a new airport was opened near Shelby.

During the 1950s passenger service was discontinued on many of the railroad lines serving Polk County towns. In addition, the Interstate Highway was routed through York County, Polk's southern neighbor. Both events hurt the economy of the county. The only town that continued to grow was Shelby, which reached its peak population in 1980. Small communities, such as Swedehome, all but disappeared. By 1990 Polk County's population was 5,675--just over half of what it had been at its peak in 1890.

Polk County Towns

The original site of **Osceola** was three miles southeast of its current site. That location had been selected at the time the county was organized, but in 1872 the residents requested a site more centrally located. After an election the town was moved, and the first building to be constructed was the courthouse. Several buildings rapidly followed, including a general store, the post office, and a school. The town continued to build, with 1879 being a banner year. Nebraska Wesleyan University was incorporated in Osceola (later moved to York and then to Lincoln) and the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad arrived. During the year approximately three dozen homes and two dozen businesses were erected.

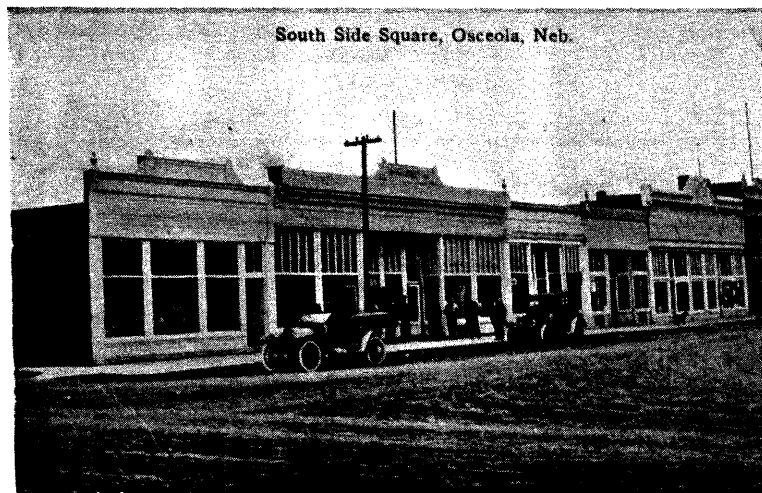


Fig. 3: Osceola, Polk County, Nebraska, circa 1925.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

In 1880, twenty acres of land south of town were donated for the Polk County Fair. The next year fire destroyed the courthouse, but the county had a new building ready for occupancy by 1882. The decade also saw the beginnings of a creamery and the high school. The 1890s brought both growth and destruction. In 1894 a large department store with an opera house on the second floor was constructed, but the following year fire destroyed all but two buildings on the south side of the square.

The new century had barely begun when fire struck once again, this time destroying four buildings on the east side of the square. From that time on, however, many there were many changes for the better. Over forty telephones were in service, street lights were installed, new water and sewer systems put in place, a park established, a new school

built, and the Osceola Auditorium constructed. In 1916 Stromsburg vied with Osceola for the county seat, but Osceola could not be unseated. By 1920 the town counted 1,209 residents--the most it would ever see. The following year a new courthouse was built, as well as a swimming pool. The Meridian Highway (U.S. #81) was routed through town in 1926, but rerouted to the east the next year. Population declined in the thirties, but a building boom took place in the 1940s. This included St. Francis Hospital, a high school auditorium, and a new swimming pool. The building trend continued into the fifties with a new library, county hospital, and grade school. Other improvements came over the next decades, including a new high school, fire station and city hall. Osceola's population in 1990 stood at 879, considerably smaller than Stromsburg, despite being the county seat.

Throughout the course of its history, Osceola has had more than its share of men serving in the capacity of state governor. Two Nebraska Governors have hailed from Osceola: Albinus Nance, serving from 1878 to 1882, and John Mickey, serving from 1902 to 1906. Governor Shallenberger also lived in Osceola for several years, as did Governor Stanley Hathaway of Wyoming.

When the Union Pacific Railroad built west from Stromsburg to Central City in 1906, it bypassed many towns in the area, including Swedehome and Arborville (York County). Several enterprising people felt that a new town located on the railroad would be advantageous, so they organized the City Improvement Club and began selling lots in the newly created town of Polk. The town was designed with a boulevard down Main Street with parks at either end.



Fig. 4: View of Main Street boulevard system in Polk, Nebraska, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Many businesses moved to Polk from Arborville and a few from Stark (Hamilton County). Building materials were brought from Stromsburg while sand and gravel for concrete and sidewalks were hauled from the Platte River. In 1907 the railroad arrived and the town counted at least eighteen businesses, including a cement block maker and lumberyard. A depot was built and stockyards opened north of the tracks. Telephone service was also available. The following year a school was built and by 1910 the census recorded 306 people. Many additions were made to Polk during the next decade. The I.O.O.F. hall was built as was the Viking Hall (an auditorium with lodge rooms). Streets were graded and then

paved, electric lights were installed, a bandstand was erected, and an addition was built on the school. The 1920 census recorded Polk's largest population--561 people.

Although the number of residents in Polk continued to decline over the next decades, the town improvements went on. Another addition was made to the school in the thirties and in 1959 a new high school and auditorium were constructed. A new waterworks (1933), sewer system (1952), and natural gas line (1962) were built. After a fire in 1973 a new elementary school was constructed. By the 1970s Polk still had about thirty businesses servicing the residents. In 1980 440 people lived in Polk, but the farm crisis of the 1980s hurt the town, with the 1990 census showing a loss of 95 residents over the decade.

In the east central part of Polk County a post office was established in 1874 and named Cyclone. In the late 1870s the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad (later the Union Pacific) planned a route through Polk County, including a town named Arcade near the Cyclone post office. The name of the town was changed to **Shelby** in 1879. Some of the early settlers in Shelby came from Georgian Bay, Grey County, Ontario, Canada. These people, along with other new residents, began to build houses and businesses, often using brick from the Shelby brickyard on the east end of town. Before the turn of the century the town also had its own electric light plant, and for entertainment and recreation, a bicycle racing track northeast of depot. Tragedy struck, too, however, when in 1898 fire destroyed four major businesses in Shelby.



Fig. 5: Main Street looking east, Shelby, Nebraska, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).

Many public services came to Shelby in the first years of the twentieth century. A telephone exchange was established in 1903 and a water system in 1911. A new school was built in 1909, but town growth was so great an addition was needed in 1915. By 1920 the town counted 559 residents. A cement plant, flour mill, and planing mill were all part of the development of the town, as was one of Nebraska's early radio stations--KGBY, established in 1926. The 1930s saw a sewer system and natural gas line come to Shelby, as well as federal dollars in the form of money for road and highway paving, a system the town expanded in 1952. The year 1952 was also the time passenger service was discontinued on the

railroad. Despite this loss and a location only seven miles from Osceola, Shelby continued to grow in the later decades of the century, reaching its peak population of 724 in 1880. The loss over the next ten years was thirty-four people.

Of all of the residents of Shelby in the twentieth century, two gained particular fame. Dr. John Dunning, born in Shelby in 1907, was the first person to demonstrate the fission of the uranium nucleus. He was awarded the Medal of Merit of the United States. Terence R. Duren was a contemporary of Dunning's who became a nationally known artist.

The town of **Stromsburg** actually began in Galva, Illinois, in 1870, when a group of men formed a townsite company with the intention of settling in Nebraska. Of primary importance in leading the group was Lewis Headstrom, for whom the town was named. Stromsburg was carefully laid out with a central block set aside for a city park on the four sides of which the city businesses were built. The hope was that the "park" would house the courthouse. When Osceola was selected as the county seat, the park was eventually given to the city (1883). Some Swedish settlers lived in the vicinity of Stromsburg when it was founded, and as the town grew, it gained the reputation of being a Swedish community. It attracted many Swedish settlers, some from Sweden and some from places in the eastern United States. Those who chose not to live in town favored the area north and west of Stromsburg. The town grew rapidly reaching an estimated population of 400 in 1880. The previous year the Omaha and Republican Valley Railroad had connected Stromsburg with points east, and in 1887 the Kansas City and Omaha Railway connected it with Fairfield to the south. The decade of the eighties was also a time for building, in some cases with brick from the local brickyard. The Lime Kiln Hall, established for entertainment purposes, was built in the early years of the decade. Sidewalks and a jail were added, as were kerosene street lamps and a water system.



Fig. 6: Stromsburg, Nebraska, circa 1905.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

The Central Bible Seminary of the Swedish Baptist Church was established in 1885, but returned to its original location in Chicago after three years. Attempts to donate the school to the state as part of the Nebraska State Normal System failed. So Missourian J.J. Bryant used the facilities for a Business and Normal College until fire destroyed it in

1898. Fire also destroyed the businesses on the west side of the square in 1887. Coincidentally, the Swedish Mutual Insurance Company of Polk County, which provided fire and lightning protection, was founded the same year. Stromsburg had 1,400 residents by 1890, the largest number ever recorded. The following decade saw continued growth, with the formation of a company to provide electric lights and power, the first telephone service established in town, and the opening of a cereal mill that shipped its product to seven states. As was typical in the first years of the twentieth century,



Fig. 7: South side of public square, Stromsburg, Nebraska, circa 1917.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Stromsburg had many improvements to its town. A new depot was completed in 1904, a high school building in 1911, and a park in 1912. Despite the loss of a 1916 election to remove the county seat from Osceola to Stromsburg, building continued (a junior high and expanded waterworks in the 1920s), and the town lost only a few residents. Part of Stromsburg's continued success in the later years of the twentieth century may be due in part to its claim of being the "Swedish Capital of Nebraska". The Swedish Festival, a continuation of the Swedish Midsummer Festival begun in Swedehome, has been held in Stromsburg every year since 1953. The Scandinavian Mutual Insurance Company survived well into the twentieth century, providing full coverage for fire, wind and multiple peril. Although Stromsburg's official population peak was in 1890, its 1990 figures reflected a loss of only 159 people in a century's time.

The town of **Swedehome** located three miles northwest of Stromsburg, was platted in 1872 by a group of Swedish pioneers from Varna, Illinois, who spelled their new town's name "Swede Home". The town grew very slowly, but eventually supported a general store, post office, blacksmith, cobbler, and barber, and had its own water system, telephone lines, and community hall. Having a large Swedish population in town and in the area, Swedehome held the annual Swedish Midsummer Festival for many years, until Stromsburg took over the task in the later decades of the twentieth century. In 1902 the town's post office was discontinued and four years later the railroad selected its route through the western part of Polk County. That route by-passed Swedehome, and was the beginning of the decline of a

town that had never gained a large population or established a strong economic base. Today the town is unincorporated, but maintains a strong sense of identity.

Towns No Longer In Existence: (with approximate dates and locations)

Buelah: 1889 - c. 1920s; northwest

Rochon: 1900 - c. 1920s; northeast

Rural Communities:

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. While only one rural community was identified in Polk County, many may have existed over the years.

Fizzletown, despite its name, was not regarded by the local people as a town. Located several miles northeast of Shelby, it had its origins around 1895 and consisted of a blacksmith shop, general store, post office, and later, a dance hall.

Population Characteristics:

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Polk County to be a typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). As would be expected, the population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880s, with the county's largest population recorded in 1890. The decline in the nineties was smaller than many plains counties experienced, but it continued up to 1910. Some growth took place during the prosperous period between 1910 and 1920, but the pre-depression era of the twenties appeared with population loss in Polk County. Declines occurred for every subsequent decennial census.

Polk County is a relatively typical county in its ethnic settlement. The 1880 federal census indicated that people born in Germany were widespread in the county, as was the case for most of Nebraska. However, they were not the largest ethnic group in the county. People born in Sweden and Norway (totalled together in the 1880 census) accounted for thirteen percent of the total population in Polk County, while the Germans accounted for only 2.6 percent. In 1890 the Swedes were counted separately and accounted for almost fourteen percent of the total population, with the Germans accounting for almost three percent. The figures for 1900 were similar, with a slow decline following for subsequent years. The Germans were fairly widespread, and did not identify with any particular geographic location within the county. However, in the early days of settlement Canadians selected land in the east near Shelby, while the southwest, near Stromsburg and Swede Home, was the choice of Swedish settlers.

Polk County Population

1860	19	1900	10,542	1950	8,044
1870	136	1910	10,521	1960	7,210
1880	6,846	1920	10,714	1970	6,468
1890	10,817	1930	10,092	1980	6,320
		1940	8,748	1990	5,675

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.



Fig. 8: Charles Morrill Homestead, rural Polk County (PK00-002).

Secondly, it was the objective of the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 350 properties in Polk County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 192,000 acres (300 square miles) in Polk County. In addition, each street of the five extant Polk County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
- C. Identification of at least 40 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least two possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Polk County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the five communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

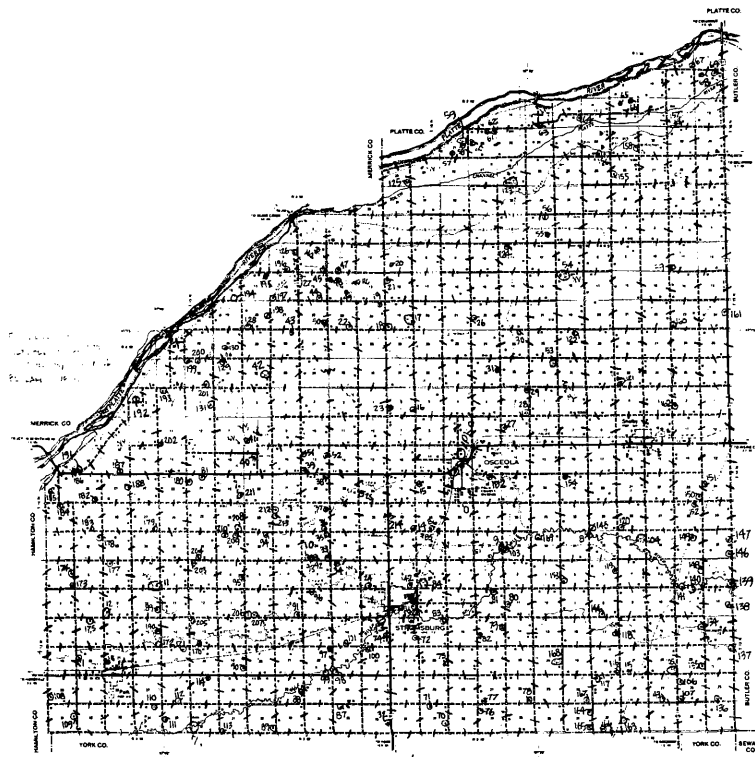


Fig. 9: Polk County rural field map with marked roads showing coverage of survey.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 1,196 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 516 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 305 square miles (195,200 acres) and identified 146 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Polk County communities. Alterations were present in some cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the towns was impressive. The large volume of properties recorded can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

The survey of Polk County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. The diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	14
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	4
02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	3
02.04.01. Religion: Presbyterian Church in America, in Nebraska	1
02.06.01. Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.07. Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	1
02.10.01. Religion: Baptist Church in Nebraska	1
02.99. Religion: Other Protestant Faiths	4
03.07. Aesthetic Systems: Landscape Architecture	1
03.10. Aesthetic Systems: Painting	1
03.13.02. Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	1
04.02. Government: Local	1
04.03. Government: County	1
05.02.03. Association: American Legion	1

06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	3
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	1
06.02.01.01	Education: Enrichment, Carnegie Libraries	1
07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	2
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	3
08.05.	Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production	112
12.02.05.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region	28
13.00.	Transportation:	1
13.03.02.	Transportation: County Roads	6
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	3
13.04.02.	Transportation: Burlington Railroad	1
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	2
15.04.	Services: Professional	2
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	2
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	361

Historic Contexts and Preliminary Inventory of the Polk County Survey

The following provides a brief description of historic contexts as related to buildings recorded during the Polk County survey. The contexts are those identified by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (1989). Only contexts associated with buildings recorded during the survey are discussed; particularly those judged eligible (DOE: E) or potentially eligible (DOE: P) for National Register listing. Summaries of historic contexts are followed by photographs of eligible and potentially eligible properties in Polk County. Photograph captions include site numbers, approximate dates of construction, locations, and statements of significance. Also included are photographs of buildings already listed in the National Register.

Historic Context: Religion

Religion refers to cultural manifestations relative to an acknowledged deity and includes entities such as organizations and sacred places. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The Polk County survey recorded twenty-two (22) religious properties. In addition to these, eight (8) buildings related to religion were previously recorded by the NESHPO. Of the thirty (30) total properties, ten (10) are included in the following preliminary inventory. Information about religious buildings surveyed in Polk County is outlined in the following table. Buildings judged eligible are noted as DOE: E with those determined potentially eligible noted as DOE: P.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	DOE
=====			
PK00-042	C1885	BEULAH CEMETERY	C
PK00-059	C1880	ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY	C
PK00-104	1870	UNION (THELEN) CEMETERY	C
PK00-105	C1870	BLUERIDGE CEMETERY	C
PK00-116	C1895	ABANDONED WAYLAND CHURCH	P
PK00-168	1879	HOFFER CEMETERY	C
PK00-172	C1885	POLK CEMETERY	C
RK01-026	C1880	OSCEOLA CEMETERY	C
PK03-012	C1885	SHELBY CITY/CATHOLIC CEMETERY	C
PK00-017	C1900	ABAN. CHURCH & CEMETERY	P
PK00-084	C1880	STROMSBURG CEMETERY	C
*PK00-011	C1877	SWEDE PLAIN METH. CHURCH SITE	P
*PK00-012	C1880	LACLEDE CEMETERY	P
PK00-054	C1880, 1949	ST. ANDREW CHURCH & CEMETERY	C
*PK04-011	1953, C1970	STROMSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH	C
PK00-123	C1905	ST. MARY CATHOLIC CHURCH & CEM	P
PK03-027	1930, C1950, C1960	SACRED HEART CHURCH COMPLEX	E
PK03-031	C1905	FORMER CATHOLIC CHURCH RECTORY	P
*PK04-009	1956, C1960	SALEM SWEDISH LUTH. CHURCH	C
*PK05-001	1914	SWEDISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH	P
*PK05-002	1911	SWEDEHOME CHURCH PARSONAGE	C
PK00-053	C1885	WESLEY CHAPEL CEMETERY	C
PK01-061	C1910	FIRST METHODIST PARSONAGE	P
PK02-031	C1917	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	C
*PK04-008	1920	FIRST METH. EPIS. CHURCH	P
PK02-027	C1915	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	C
PK03-008	1908	CASTLE MEM. UN. BRETH. CHURCH	P
PK02-015	C1910	EV. FREE CHURCH & PARSONAGE	P
PK04-141	1970, 1991	STROMSBURG EV. FREE CHURCH	C
*PK04-010	C1976	EVAN. COVENANT CHURCH & PAR.	C

The large number of religious buildings worthy of National Register consideration reflects the cultural importance placed upon organized worship during the Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890), and Development and Growth (1890-1920) periods in Polk County. The Polk County religious properties represent a variety of artistic, historical and cultural influences. Churches ranged from hall-type buildings such as PK00-017 (illustrated below) to more elaborate high style structures such as the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Stromsburg (PK04-008) and the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church in Swedehome (PK05-001). These churches date from the late nineteenth-century to the 1920's and 1930's.

NEHBS NUMBER: PK03-027 Shelby
DATE: 1930, C1950, C1960
NAME: Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex

Located on the south boundary of Shelby, this church complex is primarily significant for the architectural design of the large brick church (1930). Additional buildings were constructed on the church grounds during the 1950's and 1960's.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-116 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Wayland Church - Abandoned

Late nineteenth-century frame church constructed during the period of development and growth in Polk County. Potentially significant for its role in religious worship and as one of only three rural churches included in the inventory.

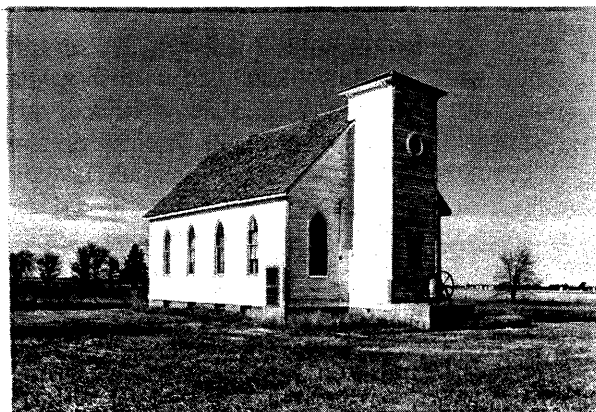


NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-017

DATE: C1900

NAME: Abandoned Church & Cemetery

Well-preserved frame church with central tower entry and pointed gothic windows. Noteworthy example of churches constructed during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.

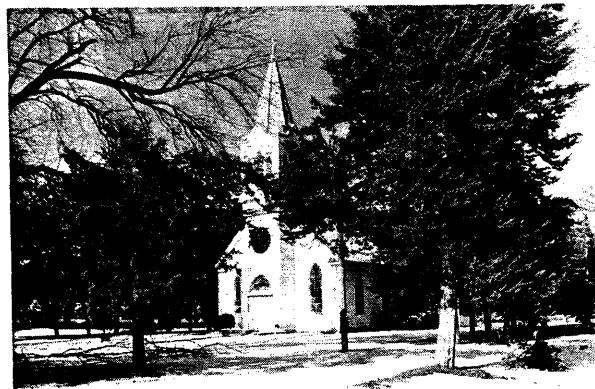


NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-123 Rural

DATE: C1880, C1905

NAME: St. Mary's Catholic Church & Cemetery

Well-preserved rural church complex with circa 1880 cemetery and hall-type frame church. Potentially significant examples of church facilities constructed during the era of development and growth in Polk County.

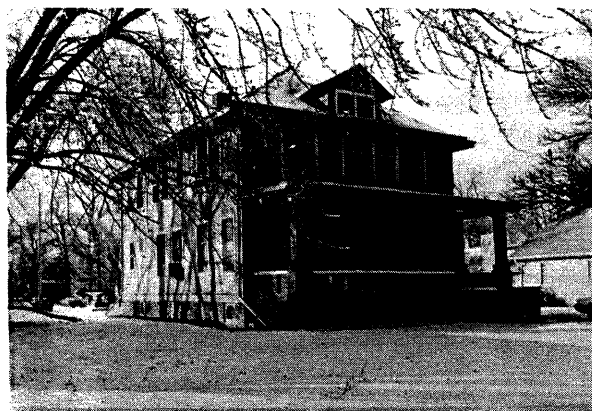


NEHBS NUMBER: PK03-031 Shelby

DATE: C1905

NAME: Former Sacred Heart Rectory

Two-story former rectory located in Shelby on the original grounds of the catholic church before its relocation to the current site south of town, (see PK03-027 above). Important for association with religious worship in Shelby during the early twentieth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK05-001 Swedehome
DATE: 1914
NAME: Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church

Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of churches constructed by Swedish-American immigrants during the period of Development and Growth in Nebraska, (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: PK01-061 Osceola
DATE: C1910
NAME: First Methodist Parsonage

Well-preserved church parsonage located on the grounds of the Methodist Episcopal church complex (new church C1955). The parsonage is important as an example of church facilities built between during the era of Urban Emphasis (1900-1938) in Nebraska Methodist Episcopal Church history.



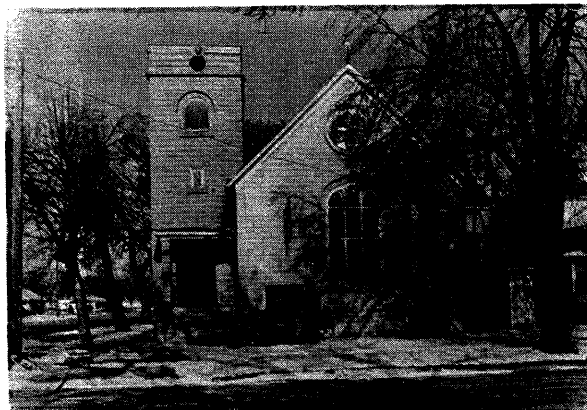
NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-008 Stromsburg
DATE: 1920
NAME: First Methodist Episcopal Church

Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of a large scale church constructed during the Methodist Episcopal period of Urban Emphasis in Nebraska (1900-1938).



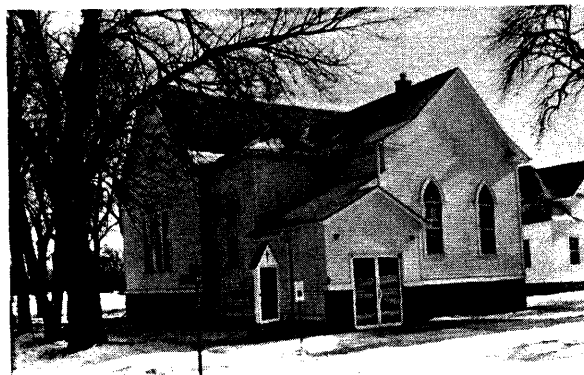
NEHBS NUMBER: PK03-008 Shelby
DATE: 1908
NAME: Castle Memorial United Brethren Church

Well-preserved cement block church built in 1908 by the United Brethren Church. This building is important as a comparatively rare example of United Brethren churches constructed in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK02-015 Polk
DATE: C1910
NAME: Evangelical Free Church & Parsonage

Despite alterations to the entry, this building is a significant example of churches constructed by Swedish-American immigrants during the period of Development and Growth in Nebraska, (1890-1920).

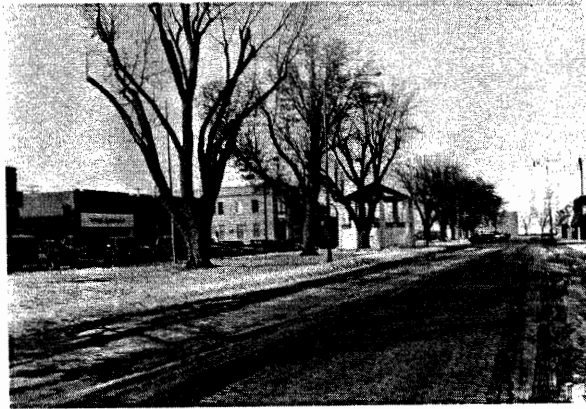


Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

Aesthetic Systems refers to performing arts such as music, dance and theater, and visual arts such as sculpture and painting, and literature. In terms of the Polk County Survey, three properties associated with this context were recorded: the city plaza/park system in Polk (PK02-024), the Terence Duren house in Shelby (PK03-024), and the Overland Trail Memorial Marker on Nebraska Highway #92 in western Polk County (PK00-186). Each of these resources has been determined potentially eligible for National Register listing and is included in the following inventory.

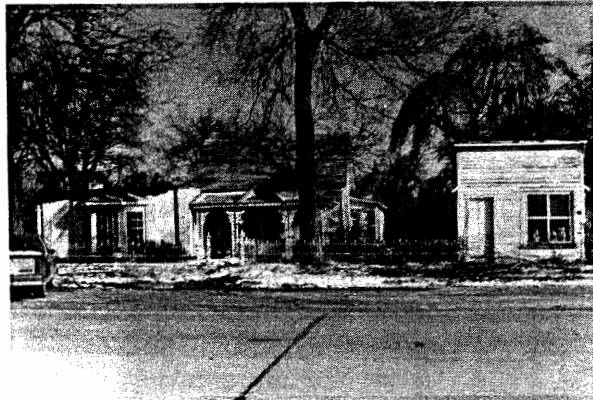
NEHBS NUMBER: PK02-024 Polk
DATE: 1906-07
NAME: Polk City Boulevard & Park System

The boulevard and park system in Polk is considered an exceptional example of town planning. The design was incorporated into the town plan by the City Improvement Club in anticipation of the relatively late arrival of the railroad in Polk (1906-07).



NEHBS NUMBER: PK03-024 Shelby
DATE: 1896, 1963
NAME: Terence Duren House

Despite serious compromises to the historic integrity of the property, these buildings are important for association with internationally known Nebraska artist Terence Duren



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-186 Rural
DATE: 1916
NAME: Overland Trail Memorial

Granite marker erected by the D.A.R. chapter of Stromsburg to commemorate westward migration on the Overland Trail between 1840 and 1860.



Historic Context: Government

Government refers to both established government and competition between interest groups for leadership at the local, state or national levels. Associated buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, not many of these buildings are surveyed because a small community, for example has only one post office or town hall. The Polk County survey recorded one building related to government: Polk City Office and Utilities Building (PK02-023). While meeting the criteria for reconnaissance survey, this building was not judged potentially eligible for National Register listing. However, the Polk County Courthouse was recently listed on the National Register with fifty-five other Nebraska county courthouses.

NEHBS NUMBER: PK01-004 Osceola
DATE: 1921
NAME: Polk County Courthouse

One of 56 courthouse buildings listed in the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses.

**Historic Context: Association**

The theme association refers to institutions of human interaction such as service or special interest clubs, political, social, and business organizations. Historic buildings relating to this theme include lodge buildings, mixed-use commercial buildings and recreation grounds. In Polk County, only one property related to this theme was surveyed: St. Vincent's Hall in Osceola (PK01-038). This building was considered potentially eligible for listing and is included in the following preliminary inventory. Other properties may contribute to the Association theme but because of their primary use as commercial buildings, they are included in the Commerce inventory (p. 39).

Identifying association buildings is often difficult. Organizations in small Nebraska Central Plains communities did not always build a structure solely for their own use. Instead, they often rented the second floor of an existing Main Street commercial building. Association buildings are often only identifiable in large communities where greater membership and financial resources permitted the construction of a lodge building. Where financial resources have not allowed new construction, organizations have met the demand of growing memberships by remodeling historic lodge buildings.

NEHBS NUMBER: PK01-038 Osceola
DATE: 1890
NAME: St. Vincent's Hall

Frame false front hall purportedly used by the American Legion organization. Significant for association with service organizations in Osceola during the early twentieth-century.



Historic Context: Education

Education refers to any act or process which imparts the acquisition of knowledge. Buildings associated with this theme include schools, libraries, and museums. In Polk County, four (4) Education buildings were surveyed, including a high school and former rural schools. In addition to these, one education building was previously surveyed by the NESHPO: Stromsburg Public Library (PK04-007). Of the five total properties, four are included in the inventory as eligible for National Register listing.

The school buildings in Polk County fall into two types: one-room frame hall buildings, and larger-scale masonry buildings. Polk County's one-room hall-type schools are generally found in rural areas and appear to have been built between 1880 and 1905. Excellent examples of hall-type schools in Polk County are PK00-019 and PK00-183 which are included in the following inventory.

The second type of school is the "modern" school -- a larger brick building generally found in towns. Built between 1905 and 1928, these schools are two stories in height with raised basements and are located on an entire city block. Examples in Polk County include Stromsburg High School (PK04-049) in the following inventory.

NEHBS PK00-019 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: District #5 School - Abandoned

Important historic resource in the study of hall-type school buildings in the central plains of Nebraska and significant for association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920).



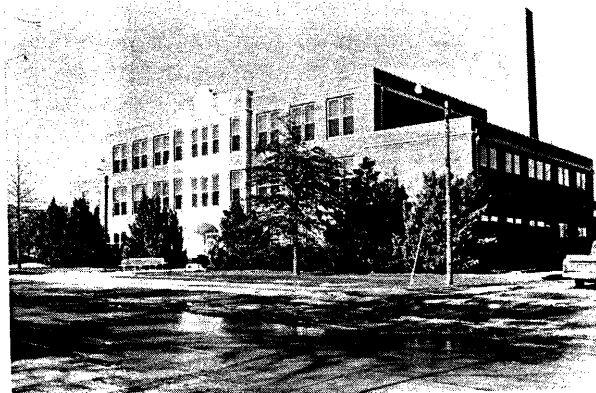
NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-183 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned School

Despite abandonment, this frame school is an important contributor to the study of hall-type schools built during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Polk County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-049 Stromsburg
DATE: C1929
NAME: Stromsburg High School

Two-story brick school important as a locally noteworthy example of the "Modern" type school constructed throughout larger Central Plains communities between 1920 and 1929.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-007 Stromsburg
DATE: 1917
NAME: Stromsburg Public Library

Constructed in 1917, this community library is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Polk County. One of many libraries built in the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



Historic Context: Agriculture

The theme of agriculture is obviously of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agricultural state, Nebraska's economic well-being is largely dependent upon crop and livestock production. Polk County's settlement was greatly influenced by the agricultural success of the early homesteaders. The importance of agriculture to the county is indicated by the 112 surveyed properties that relate to this theme. The 112 properties, generally farmsteads, contained 645 contributing buildings and structures such as: stock barns, granaries, cribs, machine sheds and farmhouses. Four of these properties were previously surveyed by the NESHPO (PK00-004, PK00-005, PK00-006, PK00-010)). Although 112 agricultural properties were worthy of inclusion in the survey, 27 were judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register.

The farmsteads included in the survey are important resources associated with the history and settlement of Nebraska. The majority of Polk County's farms dated from 1880 to 1930. The continued existence of the surveyed farmsteads is uncertain: over one-fourth were abandoned. Also, historic research revealed that a large number of farmsteads which appeared on early county atlases are gone--primarily because of crop land expansion and, more recently, the introduction of center-pivot irrigation.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the theme of Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.05) identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Polk County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-038 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farmstead

Well-preserved collection of eight contributing buildings including large frame house and barn. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century (1900-1919) period in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-025 Rural
DATE: 1876, 1885, 1917
NAME: N.P. Monson Farmstead

Founded in 1876 by Swedish immigrant N.P. Monson, this property contains several buildings important to the history of agriculture in Polk County. The Monson farm portrays the evolution of agriculture through association with three significant periods in Central Plains farming: agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919), and economic decline (1919-1930).



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-015 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings linked to the beginning of economic prosperity and scientific development in Polk County farming history.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-016 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Farmstead

Early twentieth-century farm with six contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in Polk County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the large two-story frame house with stone veneer.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-070 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Farmstead

Large-scale farm with seven contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important to the study of farms established at the beginning of economic decline and increased mechanization (1919-1930) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-072 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Farm w/Abandoned House

Well-preserved collection of six contributing buildings including frame house and frame barn. Significant for association with the late nineteenth-century (1855-1900) period in Central Plains farming.



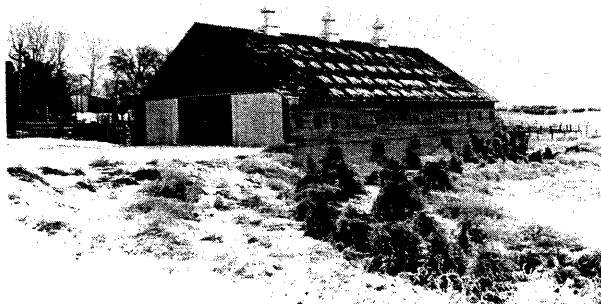
NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-088 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farmstead

Thirteen contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice established during the beginning of scientific development and economic prosperity (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-102 Rural
DATE: C1905
NAME: Hog Barn

Well-preserved frame hog barn located on otherwise non-contributing farm. Considered significant as an important property type in Polk County farming and for its contribution to the study of Nebraska barn types.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-121 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farmstead

Well-preserved collection of seven contributing buildings including frame house and frame hog barn. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century (1900-1919) period in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-129 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Fairview Farm

Well-preserved circa 1890 farmstead with a large frame house and six contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production region.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-146 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Farmstead

Well-preserved collection of five contributing buildings including two-story Queen Anne style house and frame barn. Significant for association with early twentieth-century farming in the central plains of Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-151 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm

Large frame livestock barn with gambrel roof and side shed wings. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of Polk County barn types.



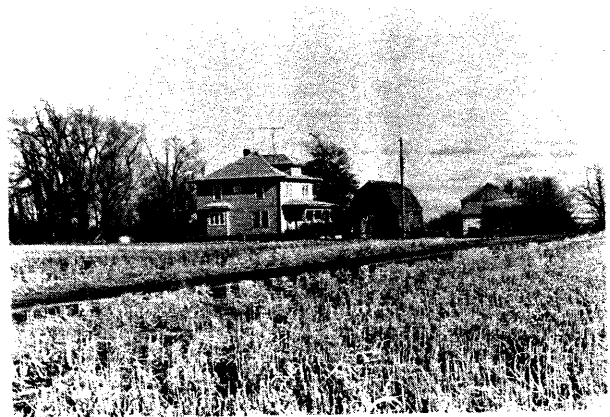
NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-173 Rural
DATE: C1915
NAME: Farmstead

Large-scale farm with eight contributing outbuildings and one-story craftsman style frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-202 Rural
DATE: C1910
NAME: Farmstead

Early twentieth-century farm with six contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in Polk County. Most noteworthy among these buildings are the large two-story frame house and frame livestock/hay barn with gambrel roof.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-046 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Obscured from reconnaissance photography but potentially noteworthy as a good example of a late nineteenth-century central Nebraska farmstead.

NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-052 Rural
DATE: C1875, C1900
NAME: Farmstead

While founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property also shows the expansion of farms that occurred during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-077 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Farmstead

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with Swedish-American culture and as an example of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains farming (1855-1900).



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-085 Rural
DATE: C1885
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Late nineteenth-century farm with French Second Empire style frame house. Despite abandonment, this farm is included in the inventory for association with Swedish-American settlement and Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-097 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Farmstead

Circa 1890 farm with five contributing outbuildings and a large two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established near the end of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-108 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century farm was considered significant for possible association with late nineteenth-century farmsteads established by Swedish-American immigrants in Polk County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-119 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house important as an example of farms founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in central Nebraska farming (1855-1900). Additional significance through possible association with Swedish-American culture.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-140 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Abandoned frame farmhouse with five contributing outbuildings significant for possible contribution to the study Swedish-American settlement in rural Polk County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-142 Rural
DATE: C1900
NAME: Farmstead

Located on the northern boundary of the predominantly Swedish-American community of Stromsburg, this farm was determined significant for association with ethnic settlement and as an example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-165 Rural
DATE: C1890
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with ethnic cultures and as an example of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains farming (1855-1900).



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-185 Rural
DATE: C1880
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Despite abandonment, this circa 1880 farmstead was considered potentially significant for its collection of farm buildings dating to the era of agricultural land expansion in Polk County farming history.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-193 Rural
DATE: C1920
NAME: Fred Lind Barn

Significance determined exclusively by the large clay-tile stock barn with adjoining clay tile silos. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barns in Nebraska--a rapidly disappearing resource.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-204 Rural
DATE: C1895
NAME: Abandoned Farmstead

Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included for possible association with ethnic cultures and as an example of farm buildings constructed during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains farming (1855-1900).



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce refers to the buying and selling of commodities, such as wholesale, retail, trade and barter, business organization, and mercantile business. A broad range of buildings are associated with this theme including general stores, hotels, shops, and department stores.

The Polk County survey found twenty-three (23) Commerce properties. Five (5) additional properties related to Commerce were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Of the twenty-eight (28) total properties, eight (8) were judged eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. These buildings include hotels, downtown stores, and commercial garages. Information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the table on the following page.

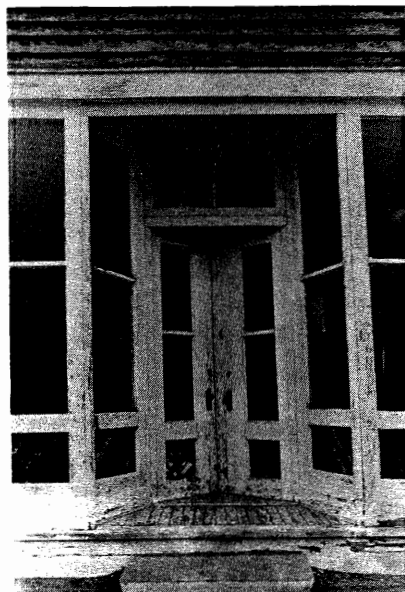
NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	DOE
=====			
PK01-080	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
PK01-084	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
PK01-085	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
PK01-086	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
PK01-088	1894	HENDERSON BLOCK	C
PK04-063	C1885	BLACKSMITH/LIVERY	C
PK04-064	C1885	LIVERY	C
PK04-166	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
PK04-167	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	P
PK04-168	1912	VICTOR ANDERSON BLOCK	E
PK04-169	1901	WILSON BLOCK	C
PK04-171	1912	SCOTT BLOCK	C
PK04-174	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
*PK04-001		PARK HOTEL	N
*PK04-003		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	P
*PK04-004	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	E
*PK04-012		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	C
PK03-023	1899	COMMERCIAL BLDG./A.O.U.W HALL	P
PK01-081	1894	A.P. MICKEY BUILDING	P
PK01-087	1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/IOOF HALL	P
PK01-083	C1905	AG SUPPLY/LUMBER BUILDING	C
PK02-026	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	C
PK03-025	C1920	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	C
PK03-043	C1920	ROADSIDE MOTEL	C
PK04-052	C1915	HAHN APARTMENTS	C
PK04-170	C1905	CARLSON & OLSON BUILDING	P
PK05-007	C1890	BLACKSMITH SHOP	C
*PK05-005	C1890	SWEDEHOME STORE	C

A large number of Main Street commercial buildings were surveyed in Polk County. Generally NEHBS recordation of commercial buildings has found two main types: frame false-front buildings and brick buildings or business blocks. False-front type buildings were very rare in Polk County with only three surveyed examples: PK04-004, PK04-063, and PK04-064. Although numerically limited in Polk County, false-front type buildings in Nebraska were generally surveyed in smaller towns. The common features of this type include one-story rectangular-shaped buildings with gable roofs hidden behind a large facade. The false-front therefore hid the relatively small scale of the building. In Polk County, false-front stores generally date from 1880 to 1900.

The second type--the masonry commercial building or block--were found in much larger numbers. Typically built between 1900 and 1930, these buildings are one or two-story structures constructed of brick, cement block or clay tile. Commercial block buildings often included mixed-use functions; first floor stores with second floor lodge halls, opera houses, offices or hotels. Significant examples of this type include the Victor Anderson Building in Stromsburg (PK04-168), the commercial building/IOOF Hall in Osceola (PK01-087), and the commercial building/AOUW Hall in Shelby (PK03-023).

NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-004 Stromsburg
DATE: C1885
NAME: Commercial Building

Significant example of false-front commercial architecture in Polk County. Reflects the popularity of this building type in Nebraska towns during the period of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-168 Stromsburg
DATE: 1912
NAME: Victor Anderson Block

Prominent two-story brick commercial block building. Significant in the study of commercial activities related to early twentieth-century transportation in Polk County and as a relatively well-preserved example of a mixed-use building type.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-003 Stromsburg
DATE:
NAME: Commercial Building

One-story brick building considered significant as a well-preserved example of small commercial buildings built in Central Plains communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) often following fires that destroyed initial frame buildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-167 Stromsburg
DATE: C1905
NAME: Commercial Building

Two-story brick building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and altered storefront. Potentially important to the study of retail commerce and mixed-use building types in Polk County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK03-023 Shelby
DATE: 1899
NAME: Commercial Building/A.O.U.W. Hall

Despite alteration to the first floor storefront, this building is a significant example of commercial structures built during the prosperous era of development and growth, and serves as a visual anchor in Shelby's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK01-081 Osceola
DATE: 1894-95
NAME: A.P. Mickey Building

Despite alterations, this two-story brick commercial building is significant for association with A.P. Mickey and for its contribution to the historic character of Osceola's courthouse square business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK01-087 Osceola
DATE: 1890
NAME: Commercial Building/I.O.O.F. Hall

Despite its altered condition, this two-story brick building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and altered storefront is important to the study of retail commerce and mixed-use building types in Polk County.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-170 Stromsburg
DATE: C1905
NAME: Carlson & Olson Building

Despite alteration to the first floor storefront, this building is a significant example of commercial structures built during the prosperous economic times of the early twentieth-century and serves as a visual anchor in Stromsburg's central business district.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is a broad theme that refers to land division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership including settlement patterns created by political, religious, or commercial organizations. Historic buildings related to this theme can include planned communities, ethnic or religious enclaves, subdivisions, residential areas in towns and cities, apartments, farmhouses, parsonages, and most commonly, the individual dwelling. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance-level surveys. The Polk County survey was no exception: 361 houses were recorded, or 63% of all properties surveyed.

Although houses are such a common aspect of our surroundings, describing and comparing them can be complicated; variations result from period of construction, building material,

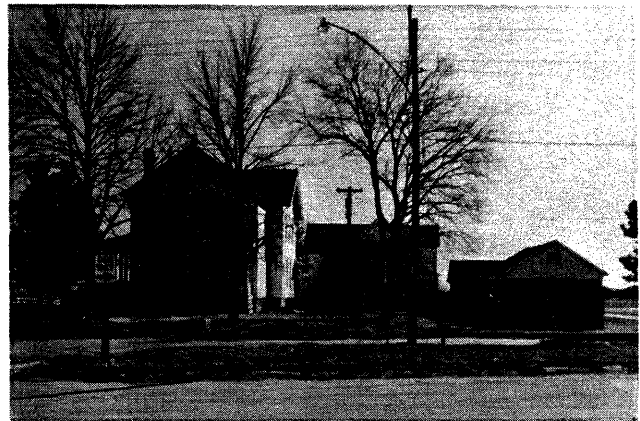
and possible ethnic heritage of builders. The following categories provided the basis for evaluating houses for the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey.

1. **High Style/Popular Architectural Styles.** Houses significant under this category include good examples of popular architectural styles, for example, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles. To be included in the reconnaissance-level survey under this category, houses exhibited characteristic elements of the style, and retained historic integrity. For general descriptions of the styles, please refer to p. 68, Appendix 1.
2. **Folk/Vernacular.** This category refers to houses that are significant for construction of local or regional materials such as stone, log, baled hay, and sod. Vernacular also refers to houses that are difficult to label as a specific architectural style, but retain integrity and therefore contribute to the study of Nebraska houses.
3. **Potential Ethnic Associations.** Houses that may be significant for association with various ethnic and immigrant groups that established homes, urban, and rural communities in Nebraska in the nineteenth and twentieth-centuries.
4. **Contributes to district.** Individual houses whether in a rural or urban setting may be important as part of a larger group of houses or for association with an ethnic community, as a planned or designed community, or as a distinctive area or subdivision in a city or town.

The following inventory illustrates those houses determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register at the reconnaissance-level for one or more of the categories discussed above. The eligible houses also exhibit an exceptional level of historic integrity. The inventory provides site numbers (NEHBS), location, and approximate dates of construction. Houses already listed on the National Register are illustrated first and include individual statements of significance.

NEHBS NUMBER: PK01-005 Osceola
DATE: 1883-84
NAME: John Mickey House

The John Mickey house was listed on the National Register in 1976 and now serves as the Polk County Historical Society museum. The house was built in 1883-84 for local businessman and politician John H. Mickey. Mickey served two terms as Nebraska governor after being elected on the Republican ticket in 1902.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK04-006 Stromsburg
DATE: 1906-07
NAME: Victor Wilson House

Constructed in 1906-07, the Wilson House is completely sheathed with wood shingle siding and exhibits elements of Shingle Style architecture. The house was built for Swedish immigrant Victor Wilson who served as state senator and banking examiner between 1909 and 1916.



NEHBS NUMBER: PK00-002 Rural
DATE: 1872, 1900-01
NAME: Charles Morrill Homestead

The Charles H. Morrill homestead is located on a picturesque site near the Big Blue River. The original house was built in 1872 and was followed by the one-and-one-half story log house finished in 1901. Morrill served the state of Nebraska in educational and political capacities and is the namesake of the University of Nebraska Museum (Morrill Hall) and Morrill County in northwest Nebraska.



VERNACULAR/FOLK HOUSES: C1870-C1900



PK00-020 Rural
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular C1880



PK00-047 Rural
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular C1880



PK00-051 Rural
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular C1895



PK00-079 Rural
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular C1870



PK00-095 Rural
Farmhouse: Vernacular C1890



PK00-157 Rural
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular C1890



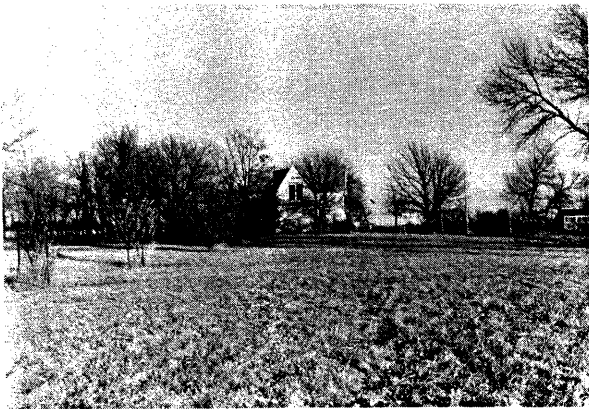
PK00-187
Abandoned Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1890



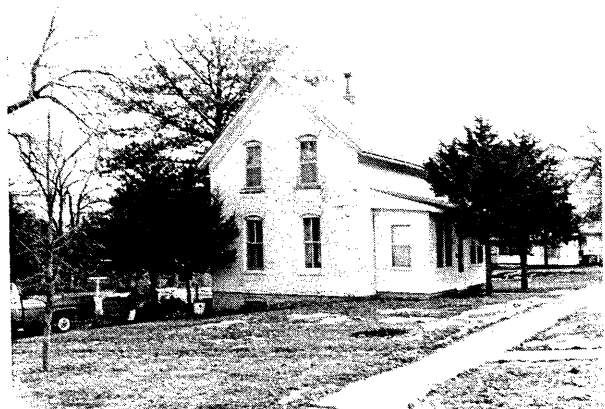
PK00-203
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1890



PK00-212
Farmhouse: Vernacular

Rural
C1900



PK01-028
House: Vernacular

Osceola
C1890



PK01-034
House: Vernacular

Osceola
C1890



PK01-053
House: Vernacular

Osceola
C1885



PK01-057
House: Vernacular
Osceola
c1890



PK01-070
House: Vernacular
Osceola
c1890



PK03-013
House: Vernacular
Shelby
c1890



PK03-014
House: Vernacular
Shelby
c1895

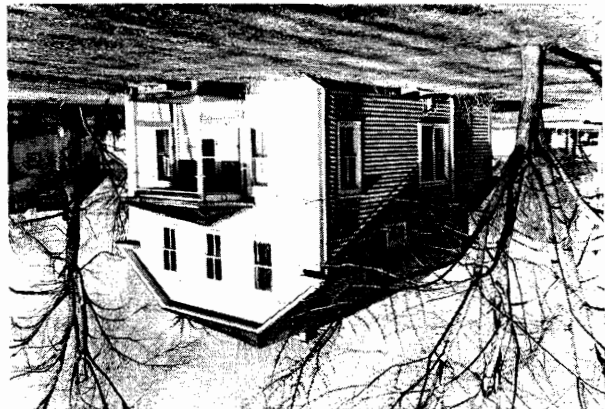


PK04-047
House: Vernacular
Stromsburg
c1890



PK04-072
House: Vernacular
Stromsburg
c1881

Stromsburg
C1890



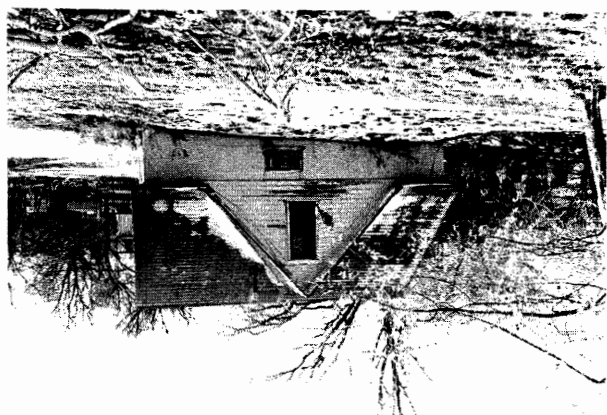
PK04-100
House: Vernacular

Stromsburg
C1885



PK04-094
House: Vernacular

Stromsburg
C1890



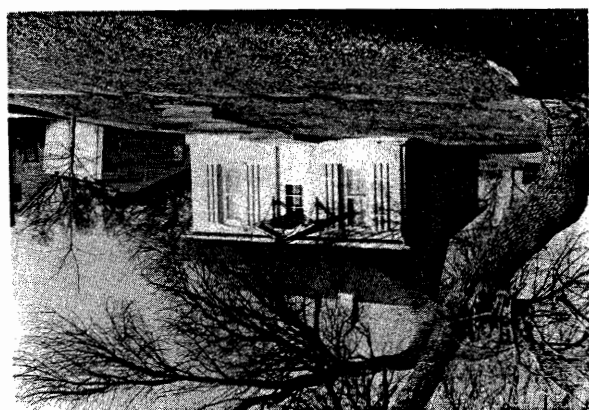
PK04-087
House: Vernacular

Stromsburg
C1890



PK04-081
House: Vernacular

Stromsburg
C1885



PK04-080
House: Vernacular

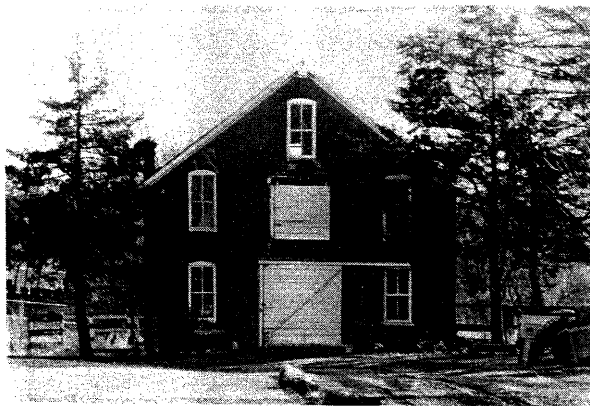
Stromsburg
C1881



PK04-073
House: Vernacular



PK04-103
House: Vernacular
Stromsburg
C1885



PK04-143
Brick Barn:
Stromsburg
C1885

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: High Victorian Gothic Style C1880-C1895



PK01-032
House
Osceola
C1890



PK04-067
House
Stromsburg
C1890



PK04-160
House
Stromsburg
C1890

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Style C1890-1905



PK01-074

House: Queen Anne Style

Osceola

C1895



PK04-045

House: Queen Anne Style

Stromsburg

C1895



PK04-051

House: Queen Anne Style

Stromsburg

C1895



PK04-061

House: Queen Anne Style

Stromsburg

C1900



PK04-115

House: Queen Anne Style

Stromsburg

C1890



PK04-124

House: Queen Anne Style

Stromsburg

C1900



Stromsburg
C1900



Stromsburg
c1895



Swedehome
C1890

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Queen Anne Free Classic Subtype c1890-1910

Rural
C1905

Rural
1910, 1914



PK01-030

House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Osceola

C1895



PK02-014

House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Polk

C1905



PK03-039

House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Shelby

C1905



PK04-042

House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Stromsburg

C1890



PK04-044

House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Stromsburg

C1890



PK04-062

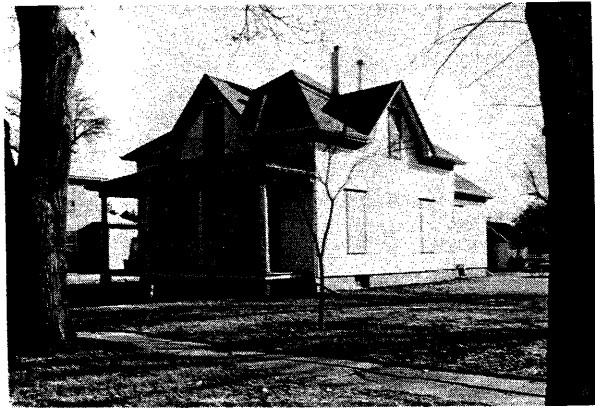
House: Free Classic Queen Anne

Stromsburg

C1895



PK04-117
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1895



PK04-119
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1895



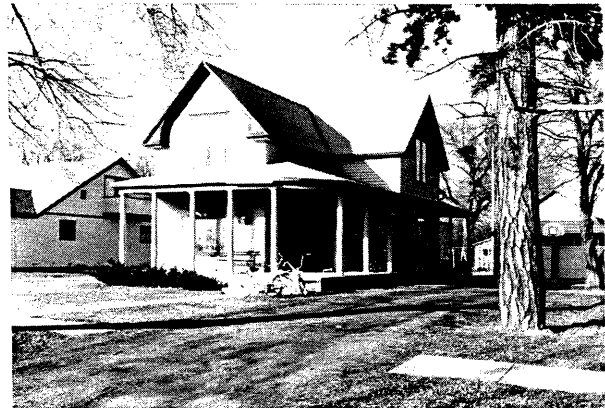
PK04-121
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1900



PK04-132
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1890



PK04-133
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1895



PK04-136
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1900



PK04-138
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1910



PK04-140
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1895



PK04-162
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1890



PK04-164
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
C1895



PK01-036
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Osceola
C1895



PK01-071
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Osceola
C1905



PK01-075
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Osceola
c1905



PK03-032
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Shelby
c1905



PK04-048
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
c1910



PK04-135
House: Free Classic Queen Anne
Stromsburg
c1905

VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Shingle Style c1900-c1910



PK01-073
House: Shingle Style
Osceola
c1910



PK04-031
House: Shingle Style
Stromsburg
c1910

NEO-CLASSICISM: Neo-Classical Revival Style C1905-C1915



PK00-153
House: Neo-Classical Revival

Rural
C1913



PK04-024
House: Neo-Classical Revival

Stromsburg
C1910

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Popular Houses C1900-C1920



PK00-050
House: Popular

Rural
C1905



PK00-132
House: Popular

Rural
C1900



PK01-027
House: Popular

Osceola
C1910



PK04-033
House: Popular

Stromsburg
C1915



PK04-034
House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1910



PK04-098
House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1910



PK04-105
House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1900



PK04-120
House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1910



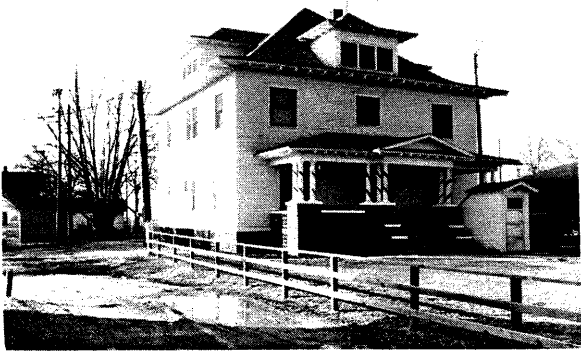
PK04-128
House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1905



PK04-139
House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1910



PK04-146

House: Popular

Stromsburg
c1910

POST-VICTORIAN ROMANTICISM: Craftsman Style c1915-c1930



PK01-041

House: Craftsman Style

Osceola
c1920



PK02-009

House: Craftsman Style

Polk
c1915



PK03-036

House: Craftsman Style

Shelby
c1920



PK04-019

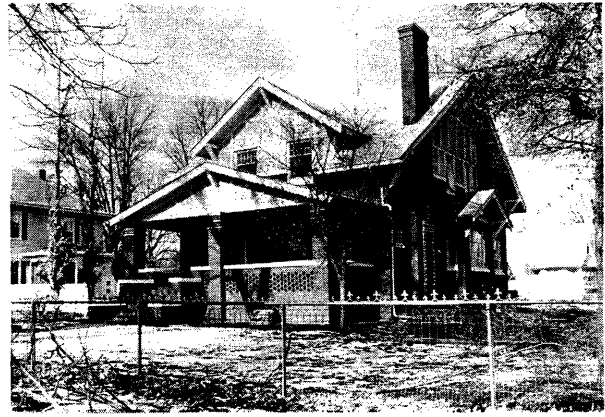
House: Craftsman Style

Stromsburg
c1920



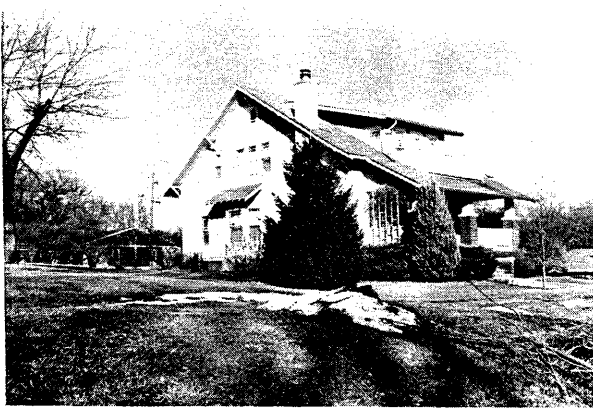
PK04-025
House: Craftsman Style

Stromsburg
c1920



PK04-036
House: Craftsman Style

Stromsburg
c1920



PK04-068
House: Craftsman Style

Stromsburg
c1920



PK04-091
House: Craftsman Style

Stromsburg
c1920



PK04-156
House: Craftsman Style

Stromsburg
c1920

MODERN MOVEMENT: Prairie Style c1925-1940



PK04-126

House: Prairie Style

Stromsburg
c1925



PK04-013

House: Elements of Prairie Style Design

Stromsburg
c1925

MODERN MOVEMENT: Lustron Houses c1950-c1955



PK01-059

House: Lustron prefabricated steel

Osceola
c1952

Polk County House Type Summary



During fieldwork for historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that many houses are not great examples of specific architectural styles. Since the goal of NEHBS is to document all houses with historic integrity, the NESHPO has developed a recording system, the method and rationale are described as follows.

Whether high style, folk/vernacular, or popular, houses can be analyzed for their shapes and frequency of occurrence in a given area. In the case of vernacular houses documenting the form can be especially important since there may not be other convenient ways to describe them. Many historians have developed methods to describe ordinary houses; while the methods vary considerably, most resort to descriptions of the overall shape (form or mass) of the house. The descriptions usually focus on the size, shape, and roof types.

The Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses stylistic terms where possible, and also a system to describe and categorize houses based on five elements. The method visually records form (e.g., rectangular, square); width; number of stories; roof type (e.g., gable, hip); and orientation to the street. These elements are computerized to determine dominant types in survey areas. A brief description of the most numerous combinations and their characteristics identified in Polk County begins on the following page.



PK04-081

Stromsburg



PK01-070

Osceola



PK04-128

Stromsburg



PK02-009

Polk

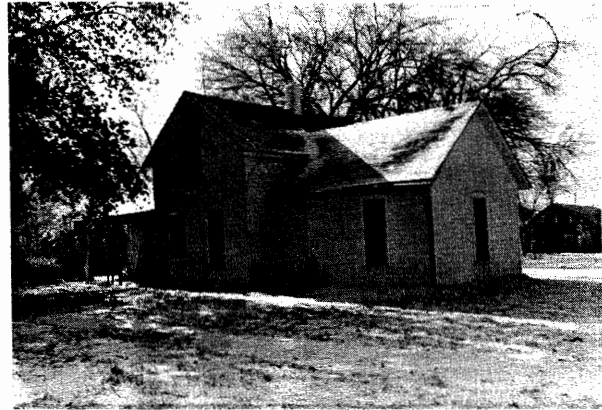
Family #1

This group of houses are characterized by a rectangular shape, gable roof building with the long dimension facing the street. These types, with variations, made up one-fourth, 23.85%, of all Polk County house types.



PK00-157

Rural



PK03-014

Shelby



PK04-100

Stromsburg



PK03-036

Shelby

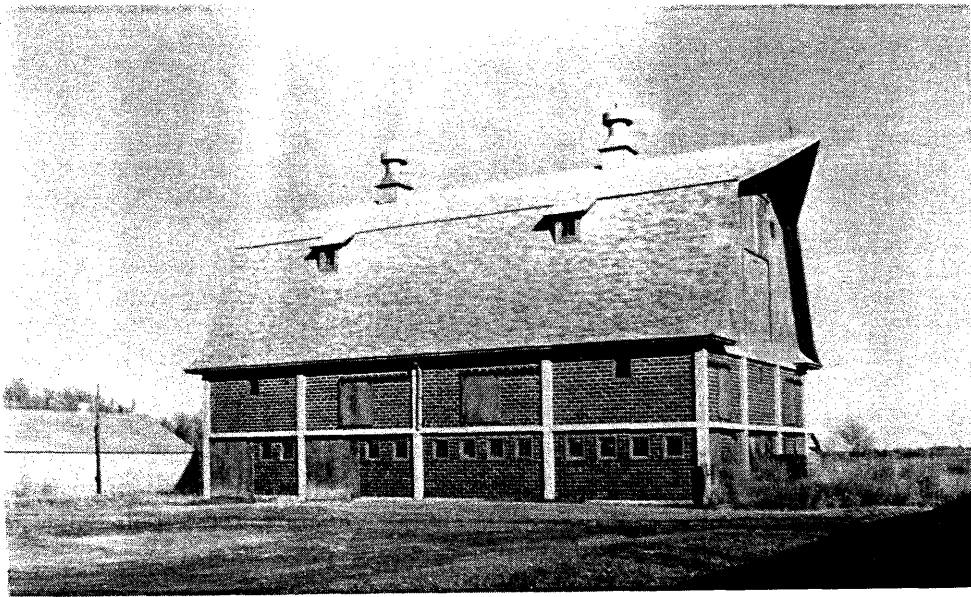
Family #2

This family, composed of twelve various types, represents 22.75% of all Polk County house types. This type is virtually identical to Family #1 with the exception of the orientation toward the street. In these cases, the narrow end of the rectangular-shaped house faces the street.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers and can be viewed only as the beginning of further research. Throughout the Polk County survey, observations were made about buildings or themes that warranted further study. Recommendations include National Register nominations as identified in the Inventory (see p. 20-64), suggested historic context development, and theme studies.

Potential Historic Contexts



PK00-025: N.P. Monson clay-tile and concrete barn, rural Polk County.

Based on the large number of resources identified and basic research undertaken for the Polk County survey, further research regarding the county's agricultural development should be conducted. The Agriculture historic context report for Polk County is Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production farming. The report was developed by the NESHPO (1991) and was used as a basis for determining the eligibility of rural properties for reconnaissance level survey. With the completion of the survey it is our recommendation that the property type analyses be developed and integrated into the historic context report.

Two Settlement related contexts also appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Polk County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.) and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act of 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 30-39) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 43-64).

Ethnic Groups

The development of historic contexts for Polk County ethnic groups is also recommended.

One numerically significant immigrant group settled in the county. The largest number of foreign born persons in Polk County were from Sweden. Swedish settlement was widespread throughout the county but heavier concentrations existed in and around Stromsburg and Swedehome.

Based on research currently undertaken by the NESHPO regarding Swedish settlement in Nebraska, survey of Swedish buildings in these areas was particularly important. Attempts to record these properties were undertaken using NESHPO research showing areas of Swedish settlement. Buildings in these areas dating to the late nineteenth-century were surveyed and assigned the NESHPO context number for Swedish-American settlement in Nebraska (18.04.04). A search of surveyed properties with possible Swedish association has produced an inventory of 132 buildings and sites. Among these 132, fifty-seven were judged eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. A complete inventory of the 132 properties with National Register evaluation is included below. Potentially eligible properties are noted as DOE: P with eligible buildings marked DOE: E.

Inventory of Potential Swedish-American Properties in Polk County

<u>NEHBS NUMBER</u>	<u>DOE</u>	<u>NEHBS NUMBER</u>	<u>DOE</u>	<u>NEHBS NUMBER</u>	<u>DOE</u>	<u>NEHBS NUMBER</u>	<u>DOE</u>
PK00-010	C	PK00-127	C	PK02-012	C	PK04-087	P
PK00-011	P	PK00-128	C	PK02-013	C	PK04-089	C
PK00-012	P	PK00-130	C	PK02-015	P	PK04-093	C
PK00-017	P	PK00-131	C	PK04-009	C	PK04-094	P
PK00-025	E	PK00-135	C	PK04-010	C	PK04-095	C
PK00-026	C	PK00-138	C	PK04-011	C	PK04-097	C
PK00-029	C	PK00-139	C	PK04-020	C	PK04-100	P
PK00-030	C	PK00-140	P	PK04-021	C	PK04-103	P
PK00-032	C	PK00-141	C	PK04-038	C	PK04-122	C
PK00-034	C	PK00-142	P	PK04-040	C	PK04-124	P
PK00-037	P	PK00-153	E	PK04-041	C	PK04-128	P
PK00-044	C	PK00-157	P	PK04-042	P	PK04-129	C
PK00-046	P	PK00-159	C	PK04-044	P	PK04-130	C
PK00-050	P	PK00-163	C	PK04-045	P	PK04-131	C
PK00-051	P	PK00-165	P	PK04-051	E	PK04-132	P
PK00-052	P	PK00-169	C	PK04-055	C	PK04-133	P
PK00-064	C	PK00-170	C	PK04-056	C	PK04-136	P
PK00-065	C	PK00-178	C	PK04-057	C	PK04-141	C
PK00-066	C	PK00-180	C	PK04-062	P	PK04-143	E
PK00-077	P	PK00-182	C	PK04-065	C	PK04-145	C
PK00-079	P	PK00-185	P	PK04-066	C	PK04-147	C
PK00-084	C	PK00-187	P	PK04-067	E	PK04-153	P
PK00-085	P	PK00-190	P	PK04-071	C	PK04-158	C
PK00-092	P	PK00-193	P	PK04-072	P	PK04-160	P
PK00-094	C	PK00-196	C	PK04-073	P	PK04-162	P
PK00-095	P	PK00-198	C	PK04-075	C	PK04-170	P
PK00-097	P	PK00-203	P	PK04-076	C	PK05-001	P
PK00-099	C	PK00-204	P	PK04-078	C	PK05-002	C
PK00-108	P	PK00-205	C	PK04-079	C	PK05-003	E
PK00-110	C	PK00-211	C	PK04-080	P	PK05-004	C
PK00-118	C	PK00-212	P	PK04-081	P	PK05-005	C
PK00-119	P	PK01-025	C	PK04-082	C	PK05-006	C
PK00-126	C	PK01-070	P			PK05-007	C

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1992, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. The neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic buildings of the Loess Hills, Central Plains and Southeast regions were preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1: Glossary of Architectural Styles

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

GLOSSARY

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 2: Polk County town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

PK00: RURAL, POLK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/COMMON	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY	DOE	
		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDGS	SITES	STRU OBJ	TYPE		
*PK00-001	1907	POLK U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*PK00-002	1872,	CHARLES MORRILL HOMESTEAD	16.05, 06.01.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	NRHP
*PK00-003		FARMSTEAD	16.05, 08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PK00-004		FARMSTEAD	08.05, 16.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	N
*PK00-005		FARMSTEAD	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1.02	N
*PK00-006		FARMSTEAD	08.05	1	0	1	0	08.1.02	N
*PK00-007		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*PK00-008		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*PK00-009		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*PK00-010	1882	SUNDBERG FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
*PK00-011	C1877	SWEDE PLAIN METH. CHURCH SITE	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	P
*PK00-012	C1880	LACLEDE CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	P
PK00-013	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-014	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-015	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-016	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-017	C1900	ABAN. CHURCH & CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	2	1	0	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	P
PK00-018	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-019	C1895	ABANDONED DIST. #5 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
PK00-020	C1880	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-021	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
PK00-022	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-023	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-024	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-025	1876,	N.P. MONSON FARMSTEAD	08.05, 18.04.04	13	0	1	0	08.1	E
PK00-026	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-027	C1910	FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-028	C1915	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
PK00-029	C1895	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-030	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-031	C1910	FARM	08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-032	C1895	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-033	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-034	C1890	ABANODNED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
PK00-035	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-036	C1920	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-037	C1905	FARM	18.04.04, 08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-038	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	E
PK00-039	C1915	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-040	C1920	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-041	C1905	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C

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PK00-042	C1885	BEULAH CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-043	C1920	FARM	16.05, 08.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-044	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-045	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-046	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-047	C1885	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-048	C1880	ABAN. HOUSE & BARN ON NC FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
PK00-049	C1890	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-050	C1890	FARM	18.04.04, 08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-051	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	18.04.04, 16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-052	C1875	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	9	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-053	C1885	WESLEY CHAPEL CEMETERY	02.04	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-054	C1880	ST. ANDREW CHURCH & CEMETERY	02.00, 18.05.01	1	1	1	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	C
PK00-055	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-056	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-057	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-058	C1895	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-059	C1880	ST. JOHN'S CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-060		FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-061	C1880	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-062	C1890	FARM	08.05	10	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-063	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-064	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-065	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	11	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-066	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-067	C1915	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-068	C1917	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-069	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-070	C1920	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-071	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-072	C1895	FARM W/ABANDONED HOUSE	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-073	C1915	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-074	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-075	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-076	C1905	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-077	C1880	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-078	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-079	C1870	ABANDONED FARM	18.04.04, 08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-080	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	2	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-081	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-082	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-083	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-084	C1880	STROMSBURG CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-085	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
PK00-086	C1905	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-087	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
PK00-088	C1900	FARM	08.05	12	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-089	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-090	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C

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PK00-091	C1890	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-092	C1890	SUNDBERG FARM	18.04.04, 08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-093	1919	RELOCATED PULLMAN RR CAR	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.6	C
PK00-094	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-095	C1890	FARM	18.04.04, 08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-096	C1895	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-097	C1890	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-098	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-099	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-100	C1920	FARM	08.05	8	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-101	C1915	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-102	C1905	HOG BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.07	P
PK00-103	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-104	1870	UNION (THELEN) CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-105	C1870	BLUERIDGE CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-106	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-107	C1910	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-108	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-109	C1900	FARM	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-110	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-111	C1920	FARM	08.05	9	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-112	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
PK00-113	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-114	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-115	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-116	C1895	ABANDONED WAYLAND CHURCH	02.00	3	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
PK00-117	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-118	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-119	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-120	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-121	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-122	C1920	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-123	C1905	ST. MARY CATHOLIC CHURCH & CEM	02.01.01	1	1	0	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	P
PK00-124	C1890	FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-125	C1910	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-126	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-127	C1885	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-128	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-129	C1890	FAIRVIEW FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-130	C1885	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-131	C1915	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-132	C1890	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-133	C1915	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-134	C1905	HOUSE & BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
PK00-135	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-136	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSES	16.05, 08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
PK00-137	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-138	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-139	C1910	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK00-140	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-141	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-142	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-143	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-144	C1920	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-145	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-146	C1895	FARM	08.05	8	0	2	0	08.1	P
PK00-147	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-148	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-149	C1895	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-150	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
PK00-151	C1920	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
PK00-152	C1915	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-153	C1913	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK00-154	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-155	C1910	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-156	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-157	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:6.1	P
PK00-158	C1885	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-159	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-160	C1895	ABAN. HOUSE & BARN ON NC FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1, 08.1.02	C
PK00-161	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-162	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-163	C1875	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
PK00-164	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-165	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-166	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-167	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-168	1879	HOFFER CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-169	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-170	1874	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-171	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-172	C1885	POLK CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
PK00-173	C1915	FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1	P
PK00-174	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-175	C1900	FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-176	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-177	C1920	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-178	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-179	C1912	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-180	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-181	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-182	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-183	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	P
PK00-184	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-185	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-186	1916	OVERLAND TRAIL MEMORIAL	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	03.3.2	P
PK00-187	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-188	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK00-189	C1895	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-190	C1905	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-191	C1915	FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
PK00-192	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-193	C1920	BARN ON N.C. FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
PK00-194	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-195	C1895	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-196	C1890	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-197	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
PK00-198	C1895	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-199	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-200	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-201	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-202	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
PK00-203	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-204	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	4	0	0	0	08.1	P
PK00-205	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-206	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-207	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-208	C1910	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-209	C1905	FARMHOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-210	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK00-211	C1910	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
PK00-212	C1900	HOUSE ON N.C. FARM	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK00-213	1910,	FARM	16.05, 08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	P

PK01: OSCEOLA, POLK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=====									
*PK01-001		U.P. DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*PK01-002	1903	OSCEOLA AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2	N
*PK01-003	1894	MONSON/MORRISON OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
*PK01-004	1921	POLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*PK01-005	1883-84	JOHN MICKEY HOUSE	16.05, 04.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*PK01-006		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-007		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-008		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-009		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-010		HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-011		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-012		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-013		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-014		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-015		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-016		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N

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*PK01-017		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-018		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-019		HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	N
*PK01-020		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*PK01-021		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
*PK01-022		BRIDGE	13.03.02	0	0	1	0	13.3.3.7	N
PK01-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-025	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-026	C1880	OSCEOLA CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
PK01-027	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-028	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-029	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
PK01-030	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-032	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-034	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-035	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-036	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK01-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-038	1890	ST. VINCENT'S HALL	05.02.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
PK01-039	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-040	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-041	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-042	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-043	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-044	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-045	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK01-046	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK01-047	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-048	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-049	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-050	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	C
PK01-051	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-052	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-053	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:2	P
PK01-054	C1880, C	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-055	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-056	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-056	C1885	HOUSE/BOARDING HOUSE	16.05, 12.02.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-057	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-058	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-059	C1951	LUSTRON HOUSE & GARAGE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-061	C1910	FIRST METHODIST PARSONAGE	02.06	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	P
PK01-062	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-063	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK01-064	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-065	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-066	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-067	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-068	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-069	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-070	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-071	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-072	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-073	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-074	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK01-075	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK01-076	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK01-077	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-078	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-079	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK01-080	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
PK01-081	1894	A.P. MICKEY BUILDING	12.02.05, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.1	P
PK01-082	C1905	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C
PK01-083	C1905	AG SUPPLY/LUMBER BUILDING	12.02.05, 08.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
PK01-084	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PK01-085	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PK01-086	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PK01-087	1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING/IOOF HALL	12.02.05, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.1	P
PK01-088	1894	HENDERSON BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PK01-089	C1920	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1	C

PK02: POLK, POLK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDGS	SITES	STRU	OBJ		
PK02-001	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
PK02-002	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-003	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-004	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-005	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-006	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-008	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-009	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK02-010	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-011	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:6.1	C
PK02-012	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-013	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-014	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK02-015	C1910	EV. FREE CHURCH & PARSONAGE	02.99, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
PK02-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK02-017	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-019	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-021	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-022	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-023	C1920	CITY OFFICE & UTILITES BLDG.	04.02, 15.01	2	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
PK02-024	1906	CITY PARK/PLAZA SYSTEM	03.07, 16.04	1	1	4	0	13.3.2.8, 07.5.2	P
PK02-025	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-026	C1915	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
PK02-027	C1915	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	02.10.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
PK02-028	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-029	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-030	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-031	C1917	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
PK02-032	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-033	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-034	C1920	WATER TOWER	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5.2	C
PK02-035	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-036	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-037	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-038	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-039	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-040	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-041	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-042	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK02-044	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

PK03: SHELBY, POLK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	STRU	OBJ	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=====									
*PK03-001	1906	SHELBY U.P. DEPOT	13.03.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	N
*PK03-002	1902	RATHBUN OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	N
*PK03-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-004	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-006	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-007	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-008	1908	CASTLE MEM. UN. BRETH. CHURCH	02.99	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	P
PK03-009	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-010	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-011	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-012	C1885	SHELBY CITY/CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.00, 02.01.01	1	2	4	0	02.3.1	C
PK03-013	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P

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PK03-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK03-015	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-017	C190	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-019	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-020	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-021	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-022	1909	PROFESSIONAL BUILDING	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
PK03-023	1899	COMMERCIAL BLDG./A.O.U.W HALL	12.02.05, 05.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2, 05.1.1	P
PK03-024	1896, 1963	TERENCE DUREN HOUSE	03.10, 16.05	2	0	1	0	03.2, 16.5.1	P
PK03-025	C1920	COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.05, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
PK03-026	C1938	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-027	1930, C1950,	SACRED HEART CHURCH COMPLEX	02.01.01	5	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	E
PK03-028	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK03-029	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK03-030	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK03-031	C1905	FORMER CATHOLIC CHURCH RECTORY	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	P
PK03-032	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK03-033	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-034	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-035	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-036	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK03-037	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-038	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-039	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK03-040	C1940	SHELBY WATER TOWER	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5.2	C
PK03-041	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-042	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK03-043	C1920	ROADSIDE MOTEL	12.02.05, 13.03	12	0	0	0	12.3.2, 16.5.1	C

PK04: STROMSBURG, POLK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITES	STRU	OBJ		
*PK04-001		PARK HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.3.1	N
*PK04-002		BANDSTAND/JAIL	07.07.04	1	0	0	0	07.5.2, 04.3.2	C
*PK04-003		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
*PK04-004	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
*PK04-005	1888	STROMSBURG OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*PK04-006	1906	VICTOR WILSON HOUSE	16.05, 04.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*PK04-007	1917	STROMSBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
*PK04-008	1920	FIRST METH. EPIS. CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*PK04-009	1956, C1960	SALEM SWEDISH LUTH. CHURCH	02.03, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
*PK04-010	C1976	EVAN. COVENANT CHURCH & PAR.	02.99, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
*PK04-011	1953, C1970	STROMSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH	02.01, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
*PK04-012		COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C

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PK04-013	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-015	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-016	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-017	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-018	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-019	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
PK04-020	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-021	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-023	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-024	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-025	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-026	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-027	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-028	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-029	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-030	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-031	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-032	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-033	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-034	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-035	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-036	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-038	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-039	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-040	C1885, C1915	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-041	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-042	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-043	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-044	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-045	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-046	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-047	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-048	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-049	C1929	STROMSBURG HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	P
PK04-050	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-051	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK04-052	C1915	HAHN APARTMENTS	12.02.05, 16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.5	C
PK04-053	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-054	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-055	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-056	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-057	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-058	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-059	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-060	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK04-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-062	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-063	C1885	BLACKSMITH/LIVERY	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	C
PK04-064	C1885	LIVERY	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	C
PK04-065	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-066	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-067	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK04-068	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
PK04-069	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-070	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-071	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-072	C1881	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-073	C1881	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-074	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-075	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-076	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-077	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-078	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-079	C1910	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-080	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-081	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-082	C1881	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-083	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-084	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-085	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-086	C1905	MACHINE SHOP	13.00	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
PK04-087	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-088	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-089	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-090	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-091	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
PK04-092	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-093	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-094	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-095	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-096	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-097	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-098	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-099	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-100	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-101	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-102	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-103	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-104	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-105	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-106	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-107	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-108	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK04-109	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-110	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-111	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-112	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-113	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-114	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-115	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-116	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-117	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-118	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-119	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-120	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-121	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-122	C1885	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-123	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-124	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-125	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK04-126	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-127	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-128	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-129	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-130	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-131	C1905	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-132	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-133	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-134	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-135	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-136	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-137	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-138	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-139	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-140	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
PK04-141	1970, 1991	STROMSBURG EV. FREE CHURCH	02.99, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
PK04-142	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-143	C1885	BARN	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	E
PK04-144	C1885	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-145	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-146	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-147	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-148	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-149	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-150	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-151	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK04-152	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-153	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-154	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-155	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

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PK04-156	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	P
PK04-157	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-158	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-159	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-160	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-161	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-162	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-163	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-164	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
PK04-165	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-166	C1895	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PK04-167	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
PK04-168	1912	VICTOR ANDERSON BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	E
PK04-169	1901	WILSON BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.3	C
PK04-170	C1905	CARLSON & OLSON BUILDING	12.02.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	P
PK04-171	1912	SCOTT BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
PK04-172	C1905, C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-173	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
PK04-174	C1905	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C

PK05: SWEDHOME, POLK COUNTY. INVENTORY OF ALL SURVEYED PROPERTIES
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK

NEHBS NUMBER	DATES	RESOURCE/Common NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDGS	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
					SITES	STRU	OBJ		
=====									
*PK05-001	1914	SWEDISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03, 18.04.04	1	1	3	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	P
*PK05-002	1911	SWEDHOME CHURCH PARSONAGE	02.03, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
*PK05-003	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
*PK05-004	C1890	STORAGE BUILDING	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0		C
*PK05-005	C1890	SWEDHOME STORE	12.02.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
PK05-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:5.2	C
PK05-007	C1890	BLACKSMITH SHOP	12.02.05, 18.04	1	0	0	0	10.6.2	C

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